

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 3-17 (17-57).
LONDON: Saturday, fair. Temp. 4-14 (39-57).
ROME: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 3-17 (32-63).
FRANKFURT: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 3-11 (31-52).
NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 5-12 (41-54).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 30,215

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 5-6, 1980

Established 1887

Italy's Socialists Join 3-Party Coalition in End to Latest Crisis

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 4 (NYT) — Italy's latest government crisis ended today with the formation of a center-left coalition Cabinet consisting of 15 Christian Democrats, nine Socialists and three Republicans.

The Cabinet formed by Premier-designate Francesco Cossiga, a Christian Democrat, was sworn in this morning by President Sandro Pertini. Mr. Cossiga will go before parliament after the Easter vacation on April 14. The three parties have a majority in both houses and the vote of confidence is not in doubt.

The new government will be the 39th since World War II. The Socialists, the country's third-largest party, will be represented for the first time in six years. Mr. Cossiga will succeed himself. His last government fell two weeks ago after eight months in office.

The Socialists made the relatively speedy solution of the crisis possible by joining the Christian Democrats in a coalition government that does not include the Communists and will not have their support in parliament.

Second Surprise

For Bettino Craxi, the ambitious head of the Socialist Party, this was a change of positions. He had brought down the first Cossiga government on the ground that it lacked Communist support and thus was too weak and unstable to administer the country effectively.

Mr. Craxi surprised observers a

second time by settling for less important Cabinet seats than the Socialists had demanded at the outset of their negotiations with Mr. Cossiga. The Christian Democrats, who have dominated every government for the last 35 years, retain control of most key ministries, including foreign affairs and interior, in addition to the premiership. The Socialists will get the defense and foreign trade posts. The finance minister will be a Socialist, while the treasury ministry goes to the Christian Democrats.

At the start of the negotiations with Mr. Cossiga, Mr. Craxi pressed the Christian Democrats for an assurance that they meant the alliance between the two parties to last beyond the duration of the new government, and even that they would permit a Socialist to succeed Mr. Cossiga. The average lifespan of Italian postwar governments has been 10 months. Mr. Craxi is known to have long held hopes of becoming the first Socialist premier.

But the Christian Democrats have always staunchly refused to let the premiership slip from their hands. During the last government crisis, last summer, Mr. Pertini asked Mr. Craxi to try to break the deadlock and form a government. But the Christian Democrats blocked him, and the crisis dragged on for more than three months.

This time, too, the Christian Democrats balked at the suggestion that they should one day relinquish the premier's post. Mr. Craxi quietly dropped his demand for the time being.

He managed, however, to have the two junior partners in the coalition, the Socialists and the Republicans, be given more Cabinet seats than their numerical strength in parliament would warrant.

They have 12 ministers together, and the Christian Democrats 15. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Christian Democrats have 261 seats, the Socialists 62 and the Republicans 15. The figures in the Senate are comparable.

Mr. Craxi accepted an open split in his party in order to lead the Socialists into the government.

The party's left wing, headed by Guido Signorile, opposed the move at first. Party President Riccardo Lombardi resigned. And Francesco De Martino, one of the party's longtime leaders, refused a Cabinet post.

In the end, the Signorile wing agreed to go along. But its members made it clear that they regard the Socialist presence in the Cabinet as an opening to the left and a bridge to the Communists. This concept is the opposite of Mr. Craxi's; he tends to see the alliance with the Christian Democrats as a way to keep the Communists away.

This contradiction within the Socialist Party may come to haunt the Cossiga government.



Premier-designate Cossiga, right, talks to reporters after handing in his Cabinet list Friday.

Russians Use Punitive Tactics in Konar

Attacks Stiffen Afghans' Resolve

By Tyler Marshall

KASHKOT, Afghanistan, April 4 (LAT) — Each morning shortly after 7, the battle for control of the Konar Valley begins anew with the low growl of Soviet helicopter gunships as they head from bases at Jalalabad to strike targets at the north end of the valley.

Later, delta-winged MiG fighters and larger propeller-driven Antonov planes, used for reconnaissance or directing artillery, appear overhead. They are all part of the biggest Soviet military operation mounted against Moslem guerrillas in Afghanistan since the Russians intervened in force last December.

A variety of anti-government forces have ruled here since they drove the Afghan Army out nearly a year ago. A month ago, the Russians committed their forces in this hostile region in an attempt to restore government control. Now outmanned and outgunned, the guerrillas snipe, sabotage and ambush to resist their superior foe.

The Soviet gunships usually fly in pairs high over the valley to avoid rebel small-arms fire. Their main mission is to support Soviet ground units fighting toward the northern end of the valley. But earlier this week, they attacked two clusters of mud and clay homes on the west bank of the Konar, the villages of Chawki and Diwagi.

As this correspondent watched from hills across the river, the gun-

ships flew in over the villages, dropped bombs and then laid down fire from Gatling-type guns capable of delivering 6,000 rounds a minute. Despite the intensity of the 1½-hour attack, only a faint column of smoke rose above the valley. Apparently, little in the village was combustible.

The Soviet bombardment of Chawki and Diwagi apparently was in reprisal for a rebel attack launched from these villages a few days earlier against an Afghan Army unit. According to local rebel leaders, 20 Afghan troops were killed there recently when a battalion, on its way up the valley, was ambushed. Rebels from Diwagi joined in the attack.

In many ways, the ambush and subsequent punitive air strikes typify the struggle for control of the Konar Valley. Rebel leaders say that small villages are rarely attacked by government forces unless some rebel activity occurs first.

This strategy, similar to that used by the Americans in Vietnam, is aimed at blunting popular support for the rebels by punishing the areas where they stage attacks. So far, however, the Russians are learning one more Vietnam lesson the hard way. The Soviet attacks appear to have stiffened, rather than softened, resistance among the tough, independent-minded Afghans who live here, in large part because most of the rebels are local villagers.

For the people of the Konar, fighting leaders is nothing new; their experience dates from Alexander the Great, whom their ancestors harassed as he marched his army up the valley 2,300 years ago.

Because the present foe has superior technology, local guerrilla leaders repeatedly demand weapons to deal with it. "Give us rockets to deal with the helicopters and we will drive the Russians out," virtually every Afghan rebel leader says.

In the dimly lit houses that dot the banks of the Konar there is little awe or fear of the Soviet military might, despite reports of large-scale killing of civilians and razing of villages. For many of these people,

feuding and fighting is part of life. And against this world superpower, the fight has become an end in itself.

"If we are killed, it is *shahed* (martyrdom), and if we succeed and live, we are *ghani* [one who fights invaders]," said a former shopkeeper, 50, who left his business six months ago to join a Konar-based rebel group.

52 Rifles

According to a village elder, the people of Kashkot banded together recently with those of five nearby villages to form a fighting unit of several hundred men. However, the group could muster only 52 rifles, and one machine gun with 150

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Carter Rejects Issuing New Response to Iran

Threat of Sanctions Raised Again

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT) — The United States told Iran yesterday that its position had already been clearly stated and warned Iranian authorities that they faced new economic and political sanctions if they failed to take control of the American hostages.

Responding to the latest reports from Tehran that suggested that the Revolutionary Council wanted a more conciliatory response from President Carter before it would go ahead with the hostage transfer, the White House spokesman, Jody Powell, issued a brief but ominous-sounding statement.

"Let me say we have as yet received no definitive communication from Tehran on this latest report," he said. "However, let me say that the American position has been clearly stated. We hope that the authorities in Iran will carefully consider that position and the full implications of the situation before making a final decision."

Later, administration officials said this meant that Mr. Carter was not going to make any additional "clarifying" statements because the United States believed that it already had been forthcoming enough.

Moreover, reporters were reminded that on Tuesday Mr. Carter had warned that, if the Iranians did not carry out the hostage transfer soon, he would go ahead with the sanctions that had been threatened.

Administration officials were overheard clearly upset by the apparent failure of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran to win enough support yesterday from the Revolutionary Council to go ahead

promptly with the hostage transfer. White House officials believed as late as yesterday morning that a combination of public and private messages between Washington and Tehran had paved the way for the government authorities to release the Islamic militants who have been in charge of the Americans at the embassy since Nov. 4.

Such a transfer has been viewed with importance in Washington because of the belief that once the 50 Americans were out of the control of the militants, their condition would improve, and their release would only be a matter of time.

Officials noted that Foreign Min-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Russia Said to Warn U.S. Of New Missile Flight Tests

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP) — In what could be an important sign that Moscow still intends to abide by the unratified U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty, the Soviet Union today gave advance warning to the United States of new missile flight tests, informed sources said.

Such notification of the tests, which are supposed to take place tomorrow, is called for in a provision of the SALT-2 agreement, which was signed in Vienna last June by President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev but which has not been ratified by Congress because of a serious worsening of U.S.-Soviet relations since then.

No Chance of Approval

In January, after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Carter asked Congress to postpone work on the new treaty indefinitely, a request that basically acknowledged that the pact had no chance for approval on Capitol Hill in the current national mood.

Yet the administration has consistently said it intends to continue abiding by the terms of the SALT-2 pact so long as Moscow does. The Soviet Union, however, has made no similar public statement. And, at a joint meeting in Geneva last month, the Soviet delegates also declined to discuss various provisions

for implementing the treaty, adding to concern that Moscow might have decided not to be bound by its provisions.

Special Interest

Thus, the new missile test notification has taken on special interest in Washington. Officials say they are reluctant to draw too many conclusions at this point, since the notification was just given to the State Department. But one senior official called it the first good news about SALT in a long time.

These tests are of a special nature. In previous arms agreements, both countries have provided notice of flight tests that carry their long-range missiles into target areas in remote ocean regions.

Under the new treaty, however, provisions require warning of tests in which a number of missiles are fired within a short period of time over land areas.

In effect, this applies only to the Soviet Union, which sometimes test-fires its missiles from launch sites in the southwestern Soviet Union over vast reaches to the Kamchatka peninsula in Soviet Asia. The new requirement involves notice of tests in which more than one missile is in the air at a time, and the Soviet Union is understood to sometimes test-fire a second missile before the first one lands.

15,000 Steelmen Strike Again in England, Wales

PORT TALBOT, Wales, April 4

(Reuters) — Nearly 1,000 strikers tried to storm a management block at the Port Talbot steelworks today but were kept away by about 100 policemen. Several windows were smashed by stones and one man was arrested.

The violence flared as 15,000 steelworkers in north England and Wales went back on strike only a day after resuming production following the three-month national steel strike, Britain's longest industrial stoppage since World War II.

[An analysis of the steel settlement is on Page 11.]

The new trouble was over whether steelmen should load trucks belonging to transport firms that had refused to support them during the strike.

Steelworkers also went back on strike at plants in Rotherham and Sheffield, northern England. There was no indication whether the strike would spread further through the national steel corporation's work force of 130,000.

Parties Are Said to Expect New Cold War

Russia Seen Behind Eurocommunist Split

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — A sharpening split in relations among European Communist parties reflects expectations that the Soviet Union is returning to cold war with the West and that Moscow is trying to reassert its dominance over the whole European Communist movement at a time of rising East-West tensions.

The interparty quarrel became public this week with the refusal of the Italian, Spanish and Yugoslav Communist parties to attend a meeting of European Communist parties here late this month. The decision to hold the Paris meeting — which is being sponsored by the French and Polish parties — could only have been taken on Moscow's instructions. While the Italian Communists are trying to maintain their independence from Moscow by forging wider alliances with other leftist parties, the French Communist Party has moved conspicuously closer to Moscow and the unyielding Soviet line.

The new hard Soviet line, according to European Socialists with close Communist contacts, reflects Moscow's preparations for a confrontation with the West and the ascendancy of military-industrial power in the Soviet Union over rival proponents of civilian economic development.

This assessment of Soviet developments was foreshadowed in a conversation between French Communist leader Georges Marchais and Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer in Rome on Jan. 5, shortly after the Mr. Marchais had just returned from a trip to Cuba and was to go to Moscow soon afterward.

The Frenchmen said that the "capitalist and imperialist world" was going through a very serious crisis that would get worse, accord-

ing to reports of the conversation given by Italian Communists to some Western European politicians.

He told the Italian that what he called U.S. imperialism has lost its teeth and is not able to react to Moscow's moves. In the worldwide crisis that is coming, Mr. Marchais reportedly said, the French Communists have chosen their side — in effect, Moscow. The main Communist enemy, he concluded, is the Socialists and Social Democrats in Western Europe.

Mr. Berlinguer was said to have told Mr. Marchais that, while the Italian Communists have long been critical of the Soviet Union on human rights issues, they thought up until the intervention in Afghanistan that the Soviet Union was essentially a powerful power, that Moscow did want peace.

Now, he said, the Italian Communist Party leadership feels that it must reconsider this evaluation, that the Russians are as dangerous to peace as the Americans.

Mr. Berlinguer reportedly argued that, while he did not think that

there is a threat of world war at this time, serious U.S.-Soviet confrontations are liable to flare up in the developing world, particularly in the oil-producing states and in Africa.

In this dangerous world situation, it was vital for Europeans to try promoting a renewal of détente, heading off clashes and making political and disarmament proposals to ease tensions, he reportedly said, adding that European forces should be united to soften East-West frictions and strengthen the North-South dialogue.

The Italians, Mr. Berlinguer reportedly explained, were seeking to achieve these goals through an effort to consolidate what they have come to call the "Euro-left" — an attempt to forge links with the Socialist parties of Western Europe.

Italian Communists explain this campaign as a step toward reuniting what they call the workers' movement — split between Communists and Socialists after the Bolshevik Revolution. Moscow has always denounced Social Democrats as Communist's leading enemy.

The two leaders' conversation ended in complete opposition of evaluation and strategy.

Pro-Soviet Stance

In contrast to the Italian party's contacts with European Socialists, the French Communist Party has reverted to a fully pro-Soviet position and again has taken up the role of chastizing Western parties that stray from Moscow's line — notably the Italians for their attempt to develop a new strategy.

The French Communists, who criticized the phrase "Eurocommunist" when they were developing an alliance with the Italians, have now declared themselves "unfailingly attached to Eurocommunism" and taken a swipe at Mr. Berlinguer (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Gypsies Recall Dachau Losses, Cite New Abuse

DACHAU, West Germany, April 4 (UPI) — German Gypsy survivors of the Nazi gas chambers began a hunger strike today in the former concentration camp here to dramatize Gypsy charges of official maltreatment.

Romani Rose, spokesman of the 30,000-member German Gypsy community, who lost 13 members of his family in Nazi death camps, said that the strikers sought an end to discrimination and financial compensation for Nazi persecution.

Mr. Rose told a Good Friday interfaith service held with Christian and Jewish representatives that "the authorities should consider our demands soon to prevent that anyone dies again at Dachau."

Mr. Rose said that he and the other 11 hunger strikers wanted Nazi police files on Gypsies destroyed. He said that the files, written along the lines of Nazi race philosophy, were still used by West German officials.



A group of West German Gypsies attend Good Friday services at the Dachau death camp before the start of a hunger strike to protest alleged German government maltreatment.

Rhodesia Vote Hurts Namibia's Black-Rule Prospects

By John F. Burns

CAPE TOWN (NYT) — The prospects for black majority rule in Namibia, the last colonial territory in Africa, appear to have dimmed after the sweeping victory of Robert Mugabe's party in February's general election in Rhodesia.

Contacts are continuing between South Africa, ruler of the territory under its colonial name of South-West Africa, and the United Nations, which deems occupation of the region by South Africa illegal. But Western diplomats, acting as intermediaries, believe that South Africa will avoid committing itself to the UN plan for black rule until it reviews the implications of the Rhodesian developments.

In interviews here, the diplomats expressed fears that the delay could stretch out and eventually harden into rejection of the plan. Although UN officials have used the threat of economic sanctions against South Africa as a lever in the negotiations, South African officials are believed to be less concerned than previously that the United States, Britain and France, three of the nations involved, would support sanctions in the UN Security Council.

No Stomach

"After Afghanistan they don't think we've got the stomach for it," said one Western envoy. "They may be right."

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan encouraged some senior South African officials to hope that Western powers would be less

South Africa Slows Down Independence Plan

assertive in dealing with regimes such as South Africa that act as buffers against Soviet encroachment.

South African officials see implications for South-West Africa, where the South-West Africa People's Organization, a black guerrilla group backed by the Soviet Union, is challenging a 20,000-man South African Army. Prime Minister P.W. Botha and other ministers have depicted the guerrilla campaign as part of an onslaught by Moscow for control of the region's rich mineral resources.

The immediate issue in the negotiations is the UN proposal for a 62-mile demilitarized zone straddling South-West Africa's northern border with Angola and Zambia. The zone is designed to ease South African fears that the guerrillas would infiltrate the territory from Angolan bases to intimidate voters during a cease-fire. The concern was heightened by allegations during the Rhodesian election that Mugabe guerrillas defied the cease-fire there to intimidate voters during the general elections.

Under the UN plan, fighting between South African troops and the guerrillas would halt while UN and South African officials organized a general election among the territory's 900,000 inhabitants, 90 percent of whom are black. The new government would lead the territory to independence.

The plan is similar to the arrangements that led to the election of the Mugabe govern-

ment, with the difference that monitoring of the cease-fire and control of the elections would be entrusted to the United Nations instead of Britain. South Africa regards the United Nations with suspicion for its past support of the guerrillas and its action in putting South Africa out of the General Assembly.

These reservations have been a major factor in dragging out negotiations over Namibia that began more than three years ago. The hesitation of the Botha government has been compounded by the Rhodesian election, where Mr. Mugabe, considered the most radical of the black contenders for power, scored a runaway victory over the candidate favored by South Africa and Rhodesia's whites, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The Mugabe sweep was seen as major setback to South African Foreign Minister Rolf Botha, who has supported UN-sponsored elections in South-West Africa in the face of strong right-wing opposition in the Cabinet. He has contended that properly conducted elections would bring to power a moderate coalition of blacks and whites, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which has committed itself to close relations with South Africa.

In many ways the Turnhalle Alliance resembles the short-lived coalition between Bishop Muzorewa and the leader of Rhodesia's white minority, Ian Smith. The bishop's failure to institute reforms during his seven

months as prime minister last year was a major factor in his defeat. The possibility is seen that the Turnhalle Alliance could suffer a similar defeat at the hands of Sam Nujoma, leader of the Namibian guerrillas.

Through its majority in the National Assembly installed by South Africa last year, the alliance has sponsored a modest program of racial reform, including integration of public facilities. However, swifter progress has been blocked by right-wing whites, causing increasing resentment on the part of the blacks.

Like Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Nujoma has called himself a Marxist and has vowed to join other black states in Southern Africa in a common front against white rule in South Africa. He has threatened to seize the territory's mines, including huge diamond and uranium developments in which South Africa has a major interest.

Police Station Attacked

JOHANNESBURG, April 4 (UPI) — Black nationalists shot rocket-propelled grenades and automatic rifles at a police station in a white Johannesburg suburb early today but fled when two policemen returned fire.

Police said that no one was hurt in the seven-minute attack by about 11 men that broke windows at the police station in the Beersmans suburb, damaged the roof and started a small fire. It was the fourth time in 11 months that guerrillas had attacked a police station in South Africa's northern Transvaal province.

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More Big Mac

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Sean O'Casey

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Pierre Elliott Trudeau takes oath as prime minister of Canada.

Trudeau, Alberta Premier Face Odds on Province's Oil

By Stanley Meisler

OTTAWA, March 4 (LAT) — Pierre Elliott Trudeau, on his return to office yesterday as prime minister of Canada, faced a conflict over a price for oil, a conflict that could bring on a political crisis.

The main antagonists are Mr. Trudeau, 60, who has based his political career on a fervent belief in central government, and Peter Lougheed, 50, the premier of Alberta, who has built his political career on protecting the oil of Alberta from any encroachment by Ottawa.

During his election campaign, Trudeau promised to come up with a price of oil that would be higher than that proposed by Joe Clark, the defeated prime minister.

The impending crisis was shadowed just two days after Feb. 18 election when Mr. Trudeau, like Mr. Clark, a member of the Progressive Conservative Party, said that Mr. Trudeau's promise "not workable and not acceptable."

Under current arrangements, the provinces, which, under Canadian law own almost all the oil below ground, receive 47 percent of the revenues, mostly in royalties paid by the companies on production.

The federal government, in taxes on the companies, takes 10 percent of the revenues. The remaining 43 percent goes to the companies.

In any constitutional battle, both Alberta and Ottawa have some significant weapons. The key weapon for Alberta is its constitutional control over natural resources. Ottawa, for its part, has federal legislation that would allow it to take control over Alberta's oil if there were a national emergency, such as a halt in oil from Alberta.

No one now expects either Alberta or the federal government to use those weapons and plunge Canada into a constitutional crisis.

Former Nazi Set Free in Cologne

COLOGNE, March 4 (AP) — A 59-year-old former SS member who was sentenced to prison for his role in deporting thousands of French Jews to death camps was freed yesterday pending an appeal after townspersons raised money for his bail.

The Cologne state court approved the release of Ernst Heinrichson, who was sentenced last month to six years imprisonment after his attorney posted a \$113,000 bond. Ten prominent citizens from the Bavarian village of Buerstadt raised the bail money, officials said.

Heinrichson had served as mayor of the town until his conviction last month on the war crimes charge. But the court turned down a petition from Heinrichson's co-defendants, Kurt Lischka and Herbert Hagen, for release pending their appeal.

Lischka, former chief of the Gestapo in Paris, and Hagen, a former SS officer, were sentenced to terms of 10 and 12 years. Under the terms of his release, Heinrichson must report once a week to the police, surrender his passport and notify authorities if he moves.

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Strategic Reserve Discussed

U.S. Aide, Saudis Confer On Oil Market's Stability

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, March 4 (NYT) — Secretary of Energy Charles Duncan Jr. conferred yesterday with Saudi Arabian officials on the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve and American efforts to return stability to the international oil markets.

A spokesman for Mr. Duncan said that the U.S. delegation also discussed, as part of a "larger dialogue" with several oil producers, the prospects for oil prices in the next few months. He said that no agreement was reached on the U.S. oil reserve and that the Saudis committed themselves only to work with the United States on returning stability to the markets.

Mr. Duncan, who will return to Washington today, did not ask the Saudis to maintain their oil production at the current level of 9.5 million barrels a day, the spokesman said. The Saudis raised production by a million barrels a day in July in response to U.S. requests and in an effort to compensate for a large drop in Iranian oil exports.

The spokesman said that the question of Saudi oil production was discussed only "in the context of a general dialogue on the issue of equilibrium."

Mr. Duncan met last night with Crown Prince Fahd, who is the first deputy premier. During his three-day visit, he held meetings also with Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister, and Sheikh Mohammed Al-Bakhal, the finance minister.

U.S. diplomats here said that the visit was designed to familiarize Mr. Duncan with Saudi views on energy.

U.S. sources in Mr. Duncan's delegation said that the Saudis emphasized their concern about domestic pressures in this country to reduce oil production. Several senior Saudi government officials have been saying that oil production the kingdom must return to the ceiling of

Algeria Doubles Gas Price

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP-DJ) — Algeria doubled the price of natural gas it ships to France to \$6 a 1,000 cubic feet. Sonatrach, the national oil and gas organization announced.

Sonatrach said that its gas price increase reflects a move to align it with that of crude oil. The \$6 price for gas is equivalent to \$36 a barrel for oil. Algerian crude sells for \$37.21 a barrel.

Nigerian Agreement

ESSEN, West Germany, March 4 (AP-DJ) — Bonny LNG Ltd., a Nigerian company jointly held by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. and five European and U.S. energy companies, has agreed to sell 8 billion cubic feet of natural gas per year for 20 years to a group of seven European gas companies, the West German firm Ruhrgas AG announced.

New House Bill Would End Taxing of Citizens Abroad

By Robert C. Sinc

WASHINGTON, March 4 (IHT) — Legislation to eliminate U.S. taxation of Americans overseas has been introduced in the latest manifestation of the growing drive to ease the tax burden of citizens abroad.

The measure, introduced Friday by Rep. William Alexander, D-Ark., head of the House export caucus, would exclude from U.S. taxation the earned income of Americans who are bona fide residents of other nations. It is identical to bills put forward by Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa, on Feb. 20, and by Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., late last year. On Feb. 25, Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., a key member of the Ways and Means Committee, agreed to co-sponsor the Frenzel bill.

In addition, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., last week promised his support for significant changes in the 1978 Foreign Earned Income Act and Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that he intends to hold hearings on the issue within two months.

Rep. Ullman has expressed deep concern that the tax laws were causing "a significant retraction" in the number of Americans abroad, while Sen. Long expressed the feeling that "Americans overseas shouldn't be taxed anyway."

Integral Part of Policy

Last Wednesday, Rep. Alexander, at an export caucus meeting, characterized U.S. citizens abroad as "an integral part of an aggressive export policy." He added that changes in the tax law were necessary because "we have to have people in the field to take care of our interests."

The linkage of taxation and exports, which are needed to offset the ever-rising price of imported oil, reduce the balance of payments deficit and restore the strength of the dollar, seems to underlie the resurgence of sentiment to ease the tax burden on Americans abroad.

Earlier this year, Sen. John Chafee, R-R.I., introduced a mea-



Five-year-old Timothy Lee White gets a piggyback ride from 14-year-old Steven Stayner. Both boys had been victims of kidnapping, Steven seven years ago and Timothy since Feb. 14.

Held 7 Years

Boy Abducted by Convict Back in California Home

By Dave Einstein

UKIAH, Calif., March 4 (AP) — Kenneth Parnell, a lonely former convict who police said apparently formed a small family for himself by kidnapping children, was being arraigned today as authorities studied the possibility that he had an accomplice in the abduction of a 7-year-old boy, Steven Stayner, seven years ago.

Parnell was convicted on lewd conduct charges in connection with the abduction of an 8-year-old boy in Bakersfield, Calif., in 1951 and served three years in San Quentin Prison.

Police said there was no evidence that either Steven, who is now 14, or a 5-year-old child that Parnell is alleged to have kidnapped this month, had been sexually molested.

Seven Years

Meanwhile, Steven, who lived with the quiet hotel clerk for seven years before turning up over the weekend with a second abduction victim, was getting to know his family again.

He said he was "sort of nervous" at the reunion with his parents and siblings — two brothers and two sisters. "It's the greatest thing that has ever happened," said his father, Delbert.

Kay Stayner, the boy's mother, said that the family over moved from their modest home in Merced, about 200 miles southeast of here, because they were "waiting for Steven to return."

Steven told reporters that he had been thinking of leaving Parnell for two years, and some officials specu-

Schmidt Talks With Carter Most Sensitive in 6 Years

By John Vinocur

BONN, March 4 (NYT) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt left today for talks in Washington with President Carter on Afghanistan that one of the chancellor's closest associates described as the most sensitive and important U.S.-West German conversations in the six years that Mr. Schmidt has held office.

The sensitivity is great because Mr. Schmidt's mission has a built-in conflict: He wants to remove American doubts about West German solidarity in a tense international situation, but he also wants to win understanding for what West Germany believes is its necessarily different position toward the Soviet Union.

Closer Positions

The visit also has particular significance for the chancellor since it occurs in a German election year and it will focus West German public opinion on the state of German-American relations. A suggestion that the relations have seriously deteriorated, or the United States had diminished confidence in the chancellor would be a major gain for his opponent, Franz Josef Strauss, who will meet with President Carter in Washington next week.

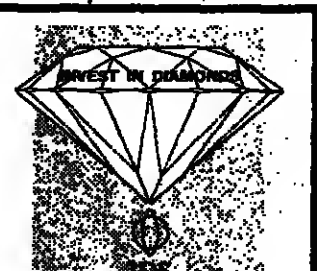
Although the West German and American positions have moved closer together in the last fortnight, with the chancellor now saying that West Germany is willing to go along with possible export restrictions on strategic goods to the Soviet Union if other Western allies do the same, there are enough possible problems that the aide to the chancellor expressed an edge of trepidation about the talks with the president.

The aide said Hans-Juergen Wischniewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic party and a troubleshooter for the chancellor, returned to Bonn from a trip to Washington last week with the impression that Mr. Schmidt might be asked to take action to restrict what was referred to as "normal trade" with the Soviet Union.

The aide said that some specific contracts, and the government's policy of offering guarantees on private loans given to firms exporting to the Soviet Union were matters that could be discussed, but that West Germany wanted to continue the trade that it has developed with the Russians. Because most of the contracts involved are long-term, the aide said, it would be very difficult to cut them off and then hope to re-establish them if the international situation improved.

Olympic Boycott

Moreover, he said, the United States had to realize that the Bonn government regarded West German-Soviet trade as a vital factor in the stabilized relations between the two countries, which Mr. Schmidt considers one of the prime achieve-



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Khieu: Situation Changes Frequently

Cambodian Rebels Always on the Move

By Henry Kamm
IN NORTHERN CAMBODIA (NYT) — Premier Khieu Samphan rose from an amply laden banquet table and motioned to his ministers to follow.

Apologizing to his guests, a group of journalists, the political chief of the ousted Cambodian government explained that he would have to rise early to set out for another part of "Democratic Kampuchea," the name his regime gave to Cambodia before it was driven into the jungle by the Vietnamese Army.

Mr. Khieu, who holds a doctorate in economics from the Sorbonne, would not disclose where he was going, but it could not be far because he said he was going on foot. "We have no more cars," he said with a smile. "We go on foot, or sometimes by bicycle or motorcycle."

Asked whether he went through Thai territory to visit bands of guerrilla fighters far from this northern base, Mr. Khieu said, "We do our best to go around within our territory, because as a principle we try to respect the territorial integrity of other countries."

This leaves open the probability that to visit the widely scattered guerrilla strongholds along the long border with Thailand, with no cars

or roads inside Cambodia available to them, the ousted regime's leaders traverse Thailand. The Thais maintain a neutral attitude but continue to recognize the regime.

The premier said that he was constantly on the move, as are the regime's other high officials, in order to maintain a central command structure. Often, he said, lower-level leaders from various areas are called to a meeting place to confer with him.

The guerrillas have small field radios and telephones, and messages for units deeper in the interior are passed through radio relays or messengers. At this base near the Thai border, which appears to be the most important, the communications shed contained only two small Chinese field radios with Morse code keys.

Mr. Khieu, 49, said that the ousted regime had 50,000 regular soldiers who were divided into small guerrilla units when the Vietnamese overran the country. Western diplomats with access to up-to-date intelligence believe this number to be exaggerated by half.

Frequent Changes

The premier was evasive on questions about the number of civilians under his regime's control. "We do not have a definite number under our control," he said. "The situation changes frequently."

He presented a picture of Cambodia divided into regions under Vietnamese control, contested areas and small enclaves like the one where he was interviewed that consisted of a headquarters, military posts and a village for the soldiers' families.

A visitor's impression was that Mr. Khieu is the nominal political leader of a guerrilla movement that

is headed by former Premier Pol Pot as military commander in chief and that governs no significant parts of the population or territory. Mr. Khieu and several aides questioned during a 36-hour stay indicated that areas that he called contested were controlled by the Vietnamese-directed government of President Heng Samrin through a Vietnamese military presence, but that guerrilla units made this hold less than secure.

No Operations Mounted

The premier explained that at the present stage of what he called the "people's war," no operations to regain territory were being mounted. He said that the object was to conserve military manpower for the coming phase of the war, which would aim at the liberation of the country.

Mr. Khieu said that his troops used only the equipment that remained in their hands at the time of the Vietnamese invasion in December, 1978, and received no supplies from abroad. In addition, he said, "traditional weapons" like arrows and pungi sticks sharpened bamboo poles placed in large leaf-covered holes in the ground — were employed, as well as booby traps.

In the village and at a military post, soldiers and children were at work whittling bamboo to a fine point with homemade knives and stacking large quantities of the weapons.

Women worked in vegetable patches, but all the food in storage came from international relief sources, who deliver rice, salt and other basic foodstuffs along the Thai-Cambodian border in the hope that it goes only to civilians.

Sihanouk Claims U.S. Raids Mostly Slew Cambodians

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (UPI) — Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk, campaigning for U.S. support in recapturing his country, says U.S. bombing raids on Cambodia during the Vietnam war killed more Cambodians than Vietnamese.

Prince Sihanouk, who was deposed in 1970 by army commander Lon Nol, is on a four-day southern California speaking tour to promote a Cambodian nationalist "war of liberation" to oust the Vietnamese-backed regime of Heng Samrin.

Before addressing a meeting of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council yesterday, Prince Sihanouk was asked if he regretted his decision during the Vietnam war to allow then President Richard Nixon to order bombers over Cambodia to attack suspected Viet Cong and North Vietnamese strongholds.

"I could not avoid the United States' involvement against the Viet Cong, since the North Vietnamese Army, the Viet Cong and the United States were at war," Prince Sihanouk said.

"I requested my American friends to avoid the bombing of Cambodia because more Cambodians could be killed," he added. "In fact, the bombing killed more Cambodians than Vietnamese. Everybody makes mistakes. I do not blame America."



Jose Fernandez Cerra



Carlos Garcia Julia



Francisco Albaladejo

For Killing 5 Communists in 1977

3 Spain Rightists Get Long Prison Terms

MADRID, March 4 (UPI) — Ignoring threats of violent reprisals, a Madrid court today handed down the toughest sentences of post-Franco Spain to three ultra-rightists accused of assassinating four Communist lawyers and an employee and gravely wounding four others in Madrid three years ago.

A five-man tribunal sentenced Jose Fernandez Cerra and Carlos

Garcia Julia, militants of the neo-Nazi party Fuerza Nueva, to 193 years in prison each for five assassinations and four attempted assassinations on Jan. 24, 1977.

Francisco Albaladejo, a Francoist union leader found guilty of instigating the attack on a Communist legal-aid office in Madrid's Atocha district, was sentenced to 73 years in prison.

Defense lawyers seeking political amnesty said they would appeal the verdicts, which legal sources said would ensure that the three men stayed behind bars for 30 years.

8 Political Killings

Rightists packed the courtroom during the seven-day trial. Extreme rightists — responsible for eight political killings this year — had threatened violence if the Atocha defendants were not acquitted or amnestied. In an anonymous call in the name of a Union of Spanish Patriots, they warned that persons and property would be targets.

The court demanded a total 46.4 million pesetas (\$700,000) in damages for the families of the victims.

It sentenced Leopoldo Jimenez to four years in prison for illegal possession of firearms, and Gloria Herguedas to one year for the same offense. It acquitted investigating magistrate Rafael Gomez Chaparro, charged with negligence in his preparation of the trial. Mr. Gomez was removed from the case last year after the gunmen's lookout, Francisco Lerdo de Tejada, escaped during an Easter furlough from prison.

The court rejected defense claims that the gunmen shot the lawyers in a fit of hysteria, upholding the testimony of survivors that they behaved coolly.

The Atocha trial, which the right charged was distorted into a trial of Francoism, was accompanied by daily displays of force by men wearing the blue shirts, Nazi symbols and leather gloves of Fuerza Nueva. Spectators in the courtroom included the head of the paramilitary Guerrillas of Christ the King and several extreme rightists convicted of armed attacks on leftists.

Paisley Rejects A United Ireland As Talks Reopen

BELFAST, March 4 (AP) — Protestant leader the Rev. Ian Paisley struck an uncompromising note yesterday as leading Protestant and Roman Catholic politicians reconvened a constitutional conference on the future of troubled Northern Ireland.

Mr. Paisley, who said Saturday that his followers "would rather die" than unite with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic, said yesterday, "There will be no united Ireland."

The self-styled leader of the 1 million Protestants in the British province insists that London restore Protestant rule in Northern Ireland without giving the Catholic minority of 500,000 a share of power.

"There will never be an all-Ireland [union] so long as there is a Protestant majority in Northern Ireland," Mr. Paisley said in a speech to his Democratic Unionist Party.

IRA Firebombs Town

BELFAST, March 4 (UPI) — IRA gunmen took over the business center of a town and planted firebombs that caused about £1 million (\$2,245,000) damage, police said today.

The guerrillas struck late last night in Maghera, 45 miles north of Belfast. The police said the bombs went off at about midnight and completely burned out two businesses and badly damaged dozens of others.

Nationwide Loan Scandal

Squads of Police in Italy Arrest 38 Bank President

ROME, March 4 (AP) — Police squads arrested 38 bank presidents and other prominent businessmen throughout Italy today and charged them with participating in a nationwide loan scandal.

Police and court sources said that many of the bankers were surprised in their homes as early as 6 a.m. and taken to jail. The arrests were ordered by Rome investigating Judge Antonio Alibrandi, who issued a total of 49 warrants for embezzlement and related charges. It was not immediately clear when the remaining 11 arrests would be made.

The accused include top executives or former officials of a large number of savings banks, including those in Milan, Florence, Genoa, Bologna and Palermo. The charges are related to loans that were allegedly made between 1970 and 1977 in violation of rules fixed for Italian savings banks.

Basically, the bankers were accused of loaning money to personal friends or political allies without obtaining adequate guarantees that the borrower would be able to repay the money. One of the most prominent bankers arrested was Giordano Dell'Amore, former chairman of Milan's Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, which is Italy's second largest savings bank.

Fifteen of the warrants were issued for industrialists, construction executives or professional men who allegedly benefited from the irregular loans. These included Arrigo Belli, vice chairman of Societa Generale Immobiliare Sogena, a leading Rome real estate company.

The case is the second major

scandal involving Italy's savings banks in recent years. Prior to the top executives of the savings institute Italcasse were indicted of using the bank's funds to make illegal contributions to political parties.

The Italcasse controversy called the scandal of the "funds" because the money involved was not recorded in the bank books. In contrast, the new case is said to involve "white" funds because the controversial loans were fully accounted for in the bank's books.

Belgium Defends Its Role in NATO

BRUSSELS, March 4 (UPI) — Belgium is keeping to its NATO commitments, but the steep oil prices has curbed some of its activities, Premier Wilfried Martens said today.

"Belgium fulfills to the best of its abilities what has been asked of it," Mr. Martens said. He said that the Belgian contribution to the same level as that of the Netherlands and higher than that of the United Kingdom and Norway.

The premier was replying to questions in connection with open letter by 15 retired generals who said last week that the Belgian forces were losing their identity. The chief of the Belgian Force complained last month the defense budget was too small to pay for fuel costs and that he was forced to ground Belgium jet fighters.

France Blocks Settlement With Britain Over Lamb

BRUSSELS, March 4 (UPI) — France blocked a settlement of its dispute with Britain over lamb exports today and Britain said the European Commission of the European Economic Community now has to act to make France comply with Common Market law on free trade.

France has been blocking imports of lamb from Britain for months, arguing that the cheap British exports were harming French breeders. The French action was condemned last September by the European Court of Justice for not applying Common Market free-trade rules.

The Executive Commission submitted to the ministers a compromise proposal under which free trade would be guaranteed, \$42 million would be made available from Common Market funds to maintain the incomes of producers and national intervention would be allowed to help them.

U.S. Acts Against Book on the CIA

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI) — The Justice Department is seeking a court order to confiscate all profits and royalties that a former CIA employee, John Robert Stockwell, received from a book he published without a prior review by the intelligence agency.

The suit, which was filed yesterday in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Va., marked the second court action by the department to block the disclosure of secret information by a former CIA agent in the last month. The suit does not contend that Mr. Stockwell, who was chief of the CIA's Angola Task Force, betrayed national security by publishing the book, but says that Mr. Stockwell "has been unjustly enriched in the amount of profits, advances, royalties and other advantages" as a result of his publication.

The government suit contends that publication of the book breached the secrecy agreement Stockwell signed upon joining the CIA. The department is now suing Philip Agee, also a former CIA employee, seeking damages for his publication of a second book about the agency's operations. Earlier, the government was upheld by the Supreme Court in a bid to make former CIA officer Frank Snepp relinquish profits from his book on the agency. The government claimed that Mr. Snepp had broken his employment agreement.

Royes Fernandez, U.S. Dancer, Dies

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — Royes Fernandez, 50, a principal dancer with the American Ballet Theatre for many years, died yesterday of cancer at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital.

Mr. Fernandez, who last appeared on stage with the American Ballet Theatre in 1972, was admired for his acting ability as well as his technical virtuosity in both classical and contemporary works.

At the time of his death, he was a professor of dance at the College of the Arts at the State University of New York at Purchase. He also taught at the ABT School here.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Louis C. Cardon, Mrs. George Switzer and Mrs. Bruce Prentice regret to announce the death of EDGAR H. BARBER.

Resident of Paris since 1945, Mr. Barber was formerly Superintendent of the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, the largest American military cemetery in France. He will be interred in the American Legion Mausoleum, in the cemetery of Versailles, on Thursday, March 6, at 2:30 p.m.

Starfighter Explodes Near Genk, Belgium

BRUSSELS, March 4 (UPI) — An F-104 Starfighter jet of the German Air Force exploded today near Genk, Belgium, minutes before it was to take off. The spokesman said that the jet had been out and suffered slight injuries. Burning debris from the plane set fire to part of the automobile assembly plant Genk, but it was quickly quenched, the spokesman said.

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Police in Paris Frank Pres... Les Turlupins' Is Look Wartime Adolescence

By Thomas Quinn Curran

scandal involving the top executives of the savings banks of Belgium, the film "Les Turlupins" is a look at the political and financial life of the country during the war. The film, directed by Frank Capra, is a comedy that tells the story of a group of young people who are caught up in the political and financial life of the country during the war. The film is a comedy that tells the story of a group of young people who are caught up in the political and financial life of the country during the war.

Belgium's role in the war is a complex one. The country was occupied by the Germans, and the Belgian government fled to London. The film "Les Turlupins" is a comedy that tells the story of a group of young people who are caught up in the political and financial life of the country during the war.

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Nazi revenge for prank threatens schoolboys of "Les Turlupins."

Antiques Brussels Fair Turns 25

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS, March 4 (IHT) — Brussels' antique dealers are celebrating their mass silver anniversary with the 25th Antiques Fair, at the Palais des Beaux-Arts through March 11. There are 42 exhibitors, all members of the official antique dealers association of Belgium, spread over an area of 2,500 square meters.

Soviet Lifestyles Tea for None: The Case of the Missing Samovars

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW (WP) — With little advance warning, three great Russian traditions — samovars, shoddiness, and shortage — have collided here, bringing woe to shoppers and planners and work for the police.

For the record, this cheerful object is a portable water heater used to make tea. Heat from pine cone or charcoal fuel in a grate at the bottom rises through a metal tube, warming water in an unlit reservoir, usually of brass. Atop the metal chimney sits a small teapot with strong tea, which is diluted in a teacup with water decanted by an ornamental peacock in the urn.

Pre-revolutionary samovars, carefully bearing the maker's sign, fetch high prices in the West and are collectors' items here. Foreign correspondents in Afghanistan covering the Russian invasion have spotted Soviets busily shopping Kabul's bazaars for old Russian samovars or Afghan copies to take home.

Tula, a city 100 miles south of Moscow that is the traditional center of samovar-making.

However, entrepreneurial greed reared its anti-Soviet head, this time in the person of one Shiltsov, "a very sociable person and a great admirer of the bottle," as the newspaper Socialist Industry wrote in describing his downfall as an object lesson for its readers.

As a driver for one of the Tula samovar factories, Shiltsov soon noticed that "a great number of samovars are sent to different corners of the country. He decided he should correct the system of sale of samovars."

Soon, a factory manager in the Siberian city of Omsk opened a freight car from Tula looking for 336 large electric samovars he had ordered at a cost of 11,000 rubles to improve his workers' lot. He found "a vacuum."

Shiltsov repeated the operation a few times.

Eventually, his samovar sins were uncovered, the paper reported, and the tax rail workers also tracked down for shipping air across the country. Shiltsov got 10 years in prison for his troubles, but there still aren't enough samovars in Siberia.

Language Counting the Person in Column One

By William Safire

NEW YORK (NYT) — The 1980 census will be the first to have pretested its words. ("Pre-tested" is silly, as is "pre-recorded"; kill the redundant "pre.")

The phrase of the questionnaire was tested four years ago in a National Content Test on 28,000 households to discover what would be most understandable and inoffensive.

"Head of household," that mainstay of previous national nose counts, has been beheaded. "The unfortunate assumption in the 1970 census," said Arthur Norton, chief of the Census Bureau's branch of Marriage and the Family, "was that the 'head of household' was male."

"Sex" is forthrightly listed as one of the categories (choices are limited to "male" and "female") as is "marital status"; however, one category, which used to be called

"race," goes nameless. The Census Bureau, nibbling its nails in fear of the word that is the root of "racism," simply asks, "Is this person —" and then lists "White," "Black or Negro," "Japanese" and 12 other racial or ethnic groups.

"The Census Bureau eliminated the word 'race,'" explained David Silver, a statistician familiar with the National Content Test that determined the present questionnaire, "because to include it with the 15 categories would not have been scientifically sound. Is Guamanian really a race? We didn't want people to stop and ponder these kinds of questions."

Merchandising The Particulars on the Paris 'Biennale'

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 4 (IHT) — For some, it was a typical case of the backward attitude of the French. For others, it was a slap in the face of designer Pierre Cardin.

In any case, the Biennale des Particuliers, on which its promoters had reportedly spent 3 million francs in publicity, did not take place at Espace Pierre Cardin but quarters formerly occupied by a specialty store, Jones, at 39 Avenue Victor-Hugo.

The Biennale des Particuliers, which opened last night for a month's run, is an idea dreamed up by a group of European financiers to have individuals sell their antiques on a private basis. Well, private up to a point. For the customers have to rent space from the organizers, who claim it still is much cheaper than dealing with auctioneers.

The Biennale des Particuliers (a name patterned after the Biennale des Antiquaires, a yearly sale held by regular antique dealers) is itself an extension of Art Depot, which was founded by the same people more than two years ago. The depot is on Rue des Rosiers and anybody who wants to get rid of bric-a-brac drops it there, sets a price and hopes for the best.

But while the Rue des Rosiers deals with junk or semi-junk (prices range from 500 francs to 25,000) the Biennale, say the organizers, is a \$10-million show with a thousand "choice" objects, including a Van Dyck portrait of the Marquis de Spinola, valued at 1.5 million francs.

Financier Renaud Paquin said the group had spent considerable time and money to have the show at the Espace Cardin, with appropriate black tie brouhaha. Unfortunately, it seems that Cardin was unable to get legal approval to hold the show there, and Paquin claimed to see the antique dealers behind this.

"The French have never liked competition, an open market. They hate new ideas. The antique dealers look at us as dangerous competition, while I claim there's room for everybody," Paquin said.

Cardin, whose name is on the program, came to the opening anyway.

But auctioneer Guy Laudner thought there was really no reason to fret and that the whole idea was a pipe dream anyway.

"The first to profit by that idea will be us, professionals, because we'll get there first and we'll be able to spot right away the objects that are not being sold at their real value," he said.



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Mandate for Mugabe

In Rhodesia's remarkable run to legitimacy there has been a surprise on every lap. When Lord Carrington organized the Lancaster House talks, the journalists' morning line gave them six weeks at best, ending, needless to say, in failure. When they passed the six-week mark, almost everyone doubted that the British government, the Muzorewa government and the Patriotic Front would be able to agree on a constitution. Once they had agreed, the best-informed observers said the hardest hurdle was still to come — arranging elections that would be nonviolent and widely regarded as fair. Lord Carrington, it was said, had worked a miracle. Wasn't it asking too much of Lord Soames to work another?

Now the elections have been held. There was violence, but not enough to prevent 93 percent of the black electorate from voting. And from all accounts and by most reasonable standards, the election was fair. Now, the argument runs, the country is still awash with weapons and disgruntled blacks and whites who know how to use them. The prophets of doom are predicting civil war. But there aren't as many of them anymore. With all the surprises and miracles, it's no wonder their ranks are dwindling.

The British and other Western governments are concerned that the winner of the election, with an unexpected clear majority, was Robert Mugabe, a Marxist. Although it was thought that Mugabe would get more votes than any other candidate, he was not expected to win a majority. But the fact that his party has won 57 of the 100 seats in Parliament is probably a blessing. It saved Lord Soames from having to name someone to form a coalition government, which could have turned into a long and bloody process. It also gives Mugabe a clear mandate to govern, an important advantage in dealing with the myriad problems he will face.

Mr. Mugabe deserves credit for his statesmanlike conduct. He controlled his guerrilla army about as well as could have been expected, he responded coolly to provocations including attempts on his life, he has asked Lord Soames to stay on and help safeguard the peace and he has asked the rival parties of Joshua Nkomo and Ian Smith — that's right, Ian Smith — to join his government although his victory margin made it unnecessary. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whose party won only three seats, has been left out. Lord Soames deserves credit for wielding his powers with subtlety and intelligence in a highly risky situation. Mr. Nkomo appears to have accepted his loss gracefully and has agreed to serve in Mr. Mugabe's Cabinet. He, too, deserves credit. So does Mr. Smith, who has agreed to cooperate with Mr. Mugabe, and Gen. Peter Walls, who has pledged that his forces will respect the authority of the legitimately elected government.

As for the problems, Mr. Mugabe will have the most to say about how they will be handled. He plans to conduct a major land reform program. How he does it will determine how many and which white Rhodesians leave the country. It will also have a major impact on the economy of this largely agricultural land. His efforts on behalf of South African black nationalists will determine his relationship with his powerful white-ruled neighbor and to a certain extent with black African countries, too. No one is certain how strong his ties are going to be with the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt, however, that he has earned the right to try to cope with his country's problems. And until he has proved that his methods and goals are inconsistent with Western interests, it would serve those interests to offer him a measure of support.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Ford in Their Future?

Former President Ford does not have a compulsive urge to return to the White House, he says. Mr. Ford was quoted as saying in The New York Times over the weekend, "I don't have that insatiable appetite of a lot of politicians, that I want to be president just because of the power and the prestige and all that stuff." But do not count Mr. Ford completely out of the 1980 race quite yet, because he has also said: "If there was an honest-to-goodness bona fide urging by a broad-based group in my party, I would respond."

But wait — there are problems. Mr. Ford, or any broad-based party group that wishes to urge him to run, must first confront the reality of the calendar. The Republicans, this year, will hold a total of 35 primaries to select delegates to their national convention in Detroit next July. So far, Mr. Ford's name has been placed on only one ballot — Maryland's. But the filing dates have already passed in 21 other primaries, and he is not in any of them. This very week, the filing dates will pass in Mr. Ford's native state of Michigan and in Indiana, Tennessee and the District of Columbia. No longer available to the former president, even if he were to enter the race today, would be delegates from any of the following states: Michigan, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, California, Texas. In fact, after the April 1 decision date to which Mr. Ford alluded in his interview, only three primaries — Nevada, Kentucky and Mississippi — will not have been closed.

The delegate numbers are even more discouraging for any such late entrant. There are 460 delegates in the primaries whose filing dates have not passed. The 1980 Republican presidential nominee will need 998 delegate votes. So the remainder would have to

come from the columns of some of the other candidates, excepting former California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan was all but written off by Mr. Ford when the former president said to The Times: "A very conservative Republican can't win in a national election" — and then proceeded to identify Mr. Reagan as fitting the definition. So Mr. Ford can hardly expect encouragement from Mr. Reagan or his supporters. And the snapping back that started on Monday was no surprise. The same will probably be the case with Sen. Howard Baker and George Bush, both of whom are striving mightily to emerge as the principal alternative to Mr. Reagan. Mr. Bush's followers would likely be especially affronted by Mr. Ford's new availability statement. The former president ignored the Bush victories in Iowa and Puerto Rico — as well as his dead-beat finish with Mr. Reagan in Minnesota — and mentioned only the Bush defeat in New Hampshire.

The point is that if Mr. Ford gets into the race as Viable Alternative, it is bound to get pretty mean. It probably would be a very arduous and inhospitable field Gerald Ford would be entering. And then there is the problem of raising the money and finding the staff at this relatively late date. Moreover, these great nostalgic urgings that a candidate come in to save a party from its current crop of contenders have a way of just turning the late entrant into yet another object of his party's discontent. They don't keep that support or rescuer image once they are in the struggle themselves. So Mr. Ford, as of today, looks like a very, very long shot. But then — we of course have to add — so did Jimmy Carter, only four months ago.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Balance at the Sperm Bank

The project to breed a race of intellectual giants out of a lead-lined box in California need not fill mankind with any very extreme hopes or fears.

The appearance of really exceptional powers remains unpredictable and highly improbable in any given instance.

It is possible to cite extraordinary cases of talent being passed down from generation to generation (the Bach family is easy to cite as

well as many other instances where it has not).

But if the scheme affords no promise of a team of infant sages to solve the world's problems, it appears, on the information so far made public, to present no special ethical problems.

The scheme is freely entered into by participants who know what they are doing. The expectant mothers are married and able to offer their children the benefits of a secure home.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 5, 1905

WASHINGTON — Theodore Roosevelt, 26th chief of executive of the United States, today took the oath of office that marked his inauguration as president. He was elected by the greatest majority ever given to a candidate in the nation's history. The special features of this Inauguration Day, as compared with others, were the size of the crowds and the popular enthusiasm displayed. The Times, in a six-column leader, replies in the affirmative to the question: "Must we prepare ourselves for even more striking exhibitions of this bold, assertive, untiring personality that has so long kept our expectant eyes fixed upon the White House?"

Fifty Years Ago
March 5, 1930

WASHINGTON — Psychoanalysis of enthusiastic, rock-ribbed Drys shows that they are not only fanatics, but, as total abstainers, they often have "some very interesting secret vices," according to Dr. Stewart Paton, noted psychiatrist of Johns Hopkins University, who concluded the Wet's case in the Prohibition repeal hearing before a spellbound House Judiciary Committee today. Insane asylums in the United States harbor more inmates than there are students in universities, Dr. Paton said. Sane instincts of man are not encouraged by bans on his drinking tastes and Prohibition only fosters rebellious instincts, according to the expert.



Politics and Play-Acting

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — Somewhere between the 18th and the 80th analysis of New Hampshire last week, I had a terrible revelation. It is that we in the United States give over approximately 20 months of every four years to explaining to each other why our political predictions of the day before were wrong. But this is not the terrible part. The terrible part is that, these explanations and postmortem accounts tend to be, if anything, even less plausible than the failed predictions they are meant to explain. It's not just that people don't do what we assume they will — it's worse: They don't do it for the reasons that we cite the morning after. This, of course, guarantees the next set of failed predictions, and ensures that political analysis will thrive.

We are in the presence here of something more considerable, even eternal, than the 1980 Kennedy-Reagan win, will lose, will win, will lose thing. Goldwater was too marginal to be nominated in 1964; Nixon by 1967-68 was finished; McGovern was too radical in 1972; just as Carter was too obscure, too nobody in 1976. We are forever surprised, but even so, never at a loss for an over-the-shoulder insight into where we went wrong. These insights have an average durability of an hour and 20 minutes.

With Romance?

The debates: The "we" I am so casually throwing around is meant to be generously inclusive. It takes in the pollsters and the polled, the candidates and the voters, the professional polls and the bystanders and — yes — prominently, the press. For although we journalists cover these episodes in swarms and report them to death, it is so rare for us to call them right that the few who do become legends in their own time. Four years later, we will still talk about the fellow who called Iowa for Carter in '76, the way boozed old trade unionists might sing, "I dreamed I saw Joe Hill last night" — reverently, with romance.

Why is this? Primarily, I think, because all of us — press and politicians and voters — insist on complicating the process unnecessarily and trusting everything but the evidence of our senses and the strong beat of our own impulses. You and I understand — the shared confessions go — but they (all the others) don't.

It is interesting to me in this connection that I have (1) never seen a political debate in which there was not, self-evidently, a "winner," and (2) never seen one in which the accumulated wisdom after the event did not hold that "no one won." (It was, as I recollect, the Wall Street Journal that broke through this decorous hypocrisy after the first debate in 1960 and said that far from there having been no winner and no loser, Kennedy had skunked Nixon.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

and everyone knew it.) In this year's Manchester debate, George Bush looked tiny and Reagan looked pretty good. You knew it, and I knew it, but we figured they didn't. So there was "no winner."

No Trust

Not trusting our own observations, we incline to elaborate theatrical theories instead. We turn these contests into second-rate screenplays, assigning everyone a part. Here the candidates themselves add immensely to the illusion on which assumptions are then based. They talk about themselves as if they were someone else. "We're trying to figure out if I have to get more on the offensive or what," George Bush vouchsafed to the press after New Hampshire, even as Howard Baker was saying that since Bush would have to regain "momentum" and Reagan wear "his new froofy runner crown," he, Baker, would have to play "the role that is left to me." — to be the voice of calm and reason.

When the candidates themselves regard the performance as a kind of fiction, a fabrication of motives and results, it then becomes one. Surely, Kennedy conveys and element of this in the semiparody fashion in which he laughs out the ritual false lines about defeat being triumph and the rest. He knows, and he conveys by his transparently hokey, off-pitch manner, that he knows. This bravado of Kennedy's looks manic and crazy to some. But to me it looks like reason-saving rhetoric, a joke between Kennedy and himself, an acknowledgment of pretense. I find it much more reassuring, for example, than John Connally's sober, straightforward presentation of a case for his own success to date that is entirely mad.

On the Tube

The campaigns: I do not pretend to understand Connally's campaign. It has the look of an expensive appliance that someone forgot to plug in. But when I observe him on the tube, looking perplexed and impatient to be among the other candidates at all and as if he believed he should be named to the office and now, I can fathom why he is not setting the Republican world on fire. And when I listen to Reagan, whose views are not — to put it mildly — mine, I can see something of his appeal and his attraction.

Most of the journalists I know and much of the East Coast world live in find Reagan's candidacy preposterous. He is to them what Margaret Thatcher was to many in the British electorate for years — the ultimate menace, what would get you in the night if you didn't eat your carrots. And this predisposition is self-perpetuating, since it calls for ever more complicated and implausible explanations of his appeal in order to explain his success.

Something at least vaguely similar, if not entirely comparable, is going on in relation to Carter-Kennedy. I don't think Carter's early showing of strength comes from some mindless and reflexive burst of patriotism or loyalty to the chief in time of trouble or anything like that.

Vulnerable

I think Carter is very vulnerable, but that his areas of vulnerability are those where Kennedy himself is weakest and least persuasive, and Kennedy's campaign has been pretty bad. We thought he would be stronger, better. Now we are seeking to explain his bad start as, somehow, the ayatollah's doing. I

think a different style of Democratic opponent, coming at Carter from his other side, would have done much better. The Republicans now seem eager to provide one.

I have a way-out theory of what happened in New Hampshire last week: I think that for the moment, anyway, Reagan and Carter looked better — more reasonable, competent and authentic — to their parties' voters than the other guys did.

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Iranian White Paper

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Abundant signs stamp "fiasco" on the special United Nations commission now visiting Iran. Even if the hostages are eventually released, the price promises to be a black eye for the United States.

So the administration ought to be taking active measures to control the damage. It should at the very least prepare and publish an official White Paper, setting out in full detail the role played by the United States in Iran over the past 35 years.

The UN commission on Iran rests on a series of political judgments made by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and accepted by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and President Carter. The premises are as follows:

Ahollabani Bani-Sadr, Iran's new president, wants to settle the hostage affair quickly in order to get on with the business of governing. To make a settlement, however, Bani-Sadr needs the support of the Ayatollah Khomeini. To get the ayatollah's support, Bani-Sadr has to fob off the militants holding the hostages, and their allies in the ay-

atollah's entourage — notably Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh.

To that end the commission was loaded with members sympathetic to the Iranian revolution and prone to think of the U.S. as a dirty imperialist power. It was empowered to bear — and to validate by implication at least — Iranian complaints against the deposed Shah and the steps taken by the United States in its support.

In return, the commission was supposed to visit the hostages as the first step toward their transfer out of the U.S. Embassy and from the physical custody of the militants. Once the first transfer had been effected, the eventual release would follow quickly.

Weakness

Numerous developments — especially the ayatollah's statement that the final disposition of the hostages would be left to a parliament named in elections this month and next — have cast doubts on that approach. The Carter administration is in poor position to dig in its heels at this juncture. It has staked everything on release of the hostages, and can do nothing that would shatter that hope. The more so as an acknowledgment of failure would be an admission, in the midst of the primary campaign, that the president had been duped once again.

Unfortunately, the weakness of the administration is fully apparent to all parties. The Iranians are playing Washington — day after day and week after week — for a yo-yo. The UN commission is going along with the charade. So even if the hostages are eventually released, the United States will have shown itself in the process to be a total patsy, ready to put up with any indignity.

It is in these circumstances, as a minimal barrier against public abuse of the United States, that the White Paper suggests itself. The document would not show that the United States acted in a perfect way. It would indicate that the regime of the Shah was highly corrupt. It would show that the Shah's regime was brutal — though far less than

Islamic conference, vote, he pressed that very forcibly.

So the need for a U.S. military at that, is not quite in this context, though he mentions it, that one should Lord Carrington's moves to common "West European" on a political settlement in Afghanistan. This position is developing slowly, and must do so: The initiative on Afghanistan, based on an internal British move, is not for neutralization word suggests, a status "in from outside. It is for a deal from the government of Afghanistan, welcomed by other governments, that Afghanistan would be "neutral and non-aligned."

Both these words are also because Austria and Switzerland are neutral but do not being nonaligned group, because and Southern Yemen do help are clearly not neutral, and none of those countries of hopeful precedent for Afghanistan. That this development has welcomed not only by the Conference Organization by the United States is very news.

The most hopeful development all is that Britain and West Germany are now agreed to link a settlement with an Israeli one. Here, too, there is a British position, but looks nearest at the moment, not to undermine the Camp procedures which it is hoped to be concluded by then, for a solution which would speak Palestinians rights — no refugees but without qualification. These rights, would presume the right to self-determination, whether as part of Israel, Jordan, or as a new state. The whole, are there and disposed.

An express condition was that all this should be in the of an overall settlement, general Arab recognition of it. If this works, it would increase chances of last week's Iraqi appeal for the neutrality and non-alignment of, and absence of bases in, the entire Arab world. There's a long way to go. But it is time to suspect unwelcome breadth of vision is added to the traditional tact of diplomacy.

Wayland Young is a British, and Lord Kennet is a Labor member of the House of Lords. He is the author of the International Herald Tribune.

A European Stance On Asia Settlement

By Wayland Young

LONDON — The political component in the U.S. reaction to the invasion of Afghanistan seems to be gaining, at least in public, at the expense of the military one. This is welcome to those who doubt that specifically U.S. interests, as opposed to general world interests, were threatened in the first place. If the whole world was offended and threatened, then why should the United States be leading the response at all, whether military, political, or indeed showbiz (the Olympics)?

Turns of phrase like Harold Brown's "Unless they change their attitude [the Russians] are going to be up against it" and Ambassador Arthur Hartman's "Don't forget what side you're on" are now best forgotten. That style of talk risked turning what was a general offense into a matter of superpower politics, a line Soviet propaganda has been only too keen to sell to the non-aligned. It also cuts out China.

It is as well understood here as elsewhere in Western Europe, though the British government does not shout it out every day, that the U.S. consumption of oil per person is about twice as much as Britain's.

Irritated

Europeans are vaguely irritated by that 2-to-1 ratio, and cannot feel in their bones an immediate duty to help maintain it. It is also remembered, and unthought, that the dependence of America's friends on oil from the Gulf states is much greater than America's own. France's is four and a half times, Japan's four times, Britain's three times (these are 1978 figures), and West Germany's two and a half times.

If U.S. consumption per person were no higher than Europe's, those figures would reach infinity, since the United States would be a net exporter again. It is also silently remembered that the military treaty Europe has with the United States is called the North Atlantic, and was in all our countries preceded by searching debate and solemn agreement, and in some of them, France, Norway and Denmark, by precise reservations. There has been no such debate and agreement about military arrangements elsewhere in the world.

Since none of these facts are doubted in Washington, it does seem that their surely inevitable impact on European attitudes causes unnecessary surprise.

The whole world is offended by the Soviet action in Afghanistan and the UN vote has expressed that. Islam is offended, and the

generally imagined, and soon in retaliation for the murder citizens by terrorist groups. would also show, that in severe for matters, the United States ed Iran, in ways wholly consistent with its constructive p record.

First, there was the Soviet invasion of Azerbaijan and the shipment of a puppet government the end of World War II. Truman took a strong stand that piece of Soviet aggression. Working through the UN, he the Russians to stand down yield up the territory they had

Then there was the Point program for technical assistance ed by Truman in 1950 and tained by subsequent admissions with Iran as a principal ficiary. The United States poured in millions to support grams for literacy and rural opment, but it trained the cadre of Iranian civil servants

1953 Incident

Then there was the intervention in 1953, which restored the Shah. He had been forced to flee by the regime of Mohammed Mossaddegh. It was that U.S. and British intelligence worked hand-in-hand to overthrow resistance to Dr. Mossaddegh. But others say the CIA has been co-opted into the Shah's regime. The basic resistance to Mossaddegh came from Iranians and it was welcomed back to Tehran an outburst of spontaneous

The record, in short, is that justifies the wholesale of nation now being prepared Tehran and at the United States — who are themselves a harsh judgment by history matter — would strengthen hands if they at least would make public a full and fair of what actually happened in the United States and Iran whole postwar period.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A.
in capital of 1,200,000 F.R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112
179/181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92261 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel 347-1245 Telex 612718 Herald, Paris Cedex, France, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Wells
In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$20 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commection Partaire No 34 23

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Wednesday, March 5, 1980

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Tax on Vegetable Oil

EEC Held Unlikely

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP-DJ)—The European Economic Community (EEC) is unlikely to agree to a new tax on vegetable oil, according to a source familiar with the negotiations. The source said that the EEC member governments would have to agree to a tax on vegetable oil, but that the tax would be levied on the oil, not on the oil products. The source said that the EEC member governments would have to agree to a tax on vegetable oil, but that the tax would be levied on the oil, not on the oil products. The source said that the EEC member governments would have to agree to a tax on vegetable oil, but that the tax would be levied on the oil, not on the oil products.

Dollar Gains

Rate Rise

LONDON, March 4 (AP-DJ)—The pound sterling rose sharply today as the dollar gained ground against the yen. The pound rose to a high of 1.7870 against the dollar, its highest level in over a year. The dollar rose to a high of 1.7500 against the yen, its highest level in over a year. The dollar rose to a high of 1.7500 against the yen, its highest level in over a year.

Saudis, Mobil

To Construct Major Refinery

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Mobil Corp. and the Saudi Arabian state-owned oil company, Aramco, have agreed to build a major refinery on the western coast of Saudi Arabia. The refinery will be located in the Red Sea city of Yanbu and will have a capacity of 250,000 barrels of oil a day. It will produce gasoline, jet and diesel fuel, heating oil and other products for export. Mobil and Aramco each will own a half interest in the refinery and will be entitled to half the plant's output.

Japanese Making Inroads

Among Swiss Car Buyers

GENEVA, March 4 (NYT)—Japan's automobile industry has increased its share of an expanding Swiss market to 16 percent at the end of 1979, according to official statistics published today. While imports from the United States registered the biggest relative increase in new car registrations with 43.6 percent in 1979, their total of 9,386 vehicles represented only a 3.4 percent share of the market.

Company Reports

1979			
Share Price			
Share (1)	2,920	2,590	
Share (2)	85.9	63.0	
Share (3)	0.2312	0.1696	
Share (4)	6.51	4.51	
Share (5)	10.249	9.842	
Share (6)	313.4	272.8	
Share (7)	0.8437	0.7344	
Share (8)	23.74	19.53	
Unilever Ltd. in Sterling: 2) Unilever in guilders. All other figures in dollars.			
Swiss Bank Corp.			
Share (1)	69,200	63,200	
Share (2)	258	223.2	
Share (3)	1,482,822	1,482,822	
Share (4)	76,822	76,822	
Share (5)	10,000	10,000	
Share (6)	160	160	
Share (7)	160	160	
Share (8)	160	160	
Share (9)	160	160	
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Analysts Cite Oil, Chemical Industry Demand

Valve Firms Are Ready to Pump Profits

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP-DJ)—Wall Street analysts are counting on the shares of the usually humdrum valve companies to turn for the better. The idea is to increase consumption of the more expensive oil produced in Spain and Greece, countries which will be joining the EEC in the next few years. Another result would be to raise the price of margarine and thus boost sales of surplus butter. EEC sources said the decision in the Commission could go either way. "But I think it's almost inconceivable that the [ministerial] committee would ever adopt such a tax," one highly placed source said. He said the Netherlands and Britain would stubbornly resist the measure and West Germany would probably side with them against Italy and France, the two countries that would gain most from it.

Carter Bars Certain Credit Curbs

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP-DJ)—President Carter's economic advisers have ruled out the more conventional form of credit controls in their battle against inflation. It is understood that senior administration officials are not planning to ask the Federal Reserve System to impose controls on home mortgages or auto loans. And, the president's top economic aides insist that there is not any likelihood that there will be limits on credit.

FAO Sees Slight Recovery

For Wheat, Coarse Grains

ROME, March 4 (AP-DJ)—The world harvest of wheat and coarse grains will recover slightly in 1980 after a decline last year but still will not be as large as the record crop of 1978, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization predicted yesterday. In its monthly food outlook report, FAO also said: "World import demand for rice is expected to decline modestly to 10.5 million tons in 1980 from the record 11.2 million tons last year. Paddy output dropped 6 percent during 1979 in rice-importing countries, particularly India, South Korea and Sri Lanka."

Budget Cuts

Although authorizing the Fed to use credit controls is being considered, the Carter administration's broad anti-inflation review thus far has focused on ways to cut the federal budget this fiscal year and in fiscal 1981, which begins Oct. 1. At the moment, administration officials do not expect the review to be completed until next week at the earliest. The officials are moving deliberately to ensure that they have broad support from the congressional leadership on the magnitude and kinds of budget cuts.

Settlement Reached

In Gypsum Price Case

PITTSBURGH, March 4 (AP-DJ)—A Federal District Judge yesterday approved the settlement of long-standing criminal price-fixing charges against four large gypsum makers. Under the settlement, which was approved by Judge Hubert Teitelbaum, the Justice Department charges against U.S. Gypsum, National Gypsum, Georgia-Pacific and the Colco unit of Jim Walter Corp. In return, the companies essentially agreed to an increase of \$12.3 million in taxable income. This reprieve in taxable income, the potential additional tax liabilities they would have incurred had they lost the case.

MEXICO AND SPAIN

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U.S. Bank Prime at 17 1/4%

NEW YORK, March 4 — Major U.S. banks today raised their prime lending rates by 1/4 percentage point to a record 17 1/4 percent following a sharp increase in U.S. short-term interest rates. Although the key interest rate charged on loans to a bank's most creditworthy customers has been expected to increase shortly above the record 16 1/4 percent reached Friday, today's move, led by Chase Manhattan, move was an immediate reaction to reported credit tightening yesterday by the Federal Reserve.

Wall St. Prices Are Mixed

After Late Rebound in Oils

NEW YORK, March 4 (Reuters)—A late rebound by oil stocks lifted popular averages into the plus column and New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today in heavy trading, moderating a broad early setback. Analysts said bargain hunting and short covering contributed to the late gain. Prices fell sharply early in the day after major banks raised the prime rate to 17 1/4 percent.

Japanese Banks

Bar Rescheduling Of Chrysler Debt

TOKYO, March 4 — A group of seven Japanese banks has rejected a request from Chrysler Corp. to reschedule \$160 million worth of 60-day trade credits into an interest-free three-year loan. Mitsubishi Bank said today. Mitsubishi Bank, leader of the group, said that negotiations were continuing on how Chrysler should settle the debt that it has been unable to meet since making the request in December.

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- Commercial contracts with U.S. Firms - some problem areas
 - by Henry O. Leichter, a New York Lawyer.
 - Multiparty international business disputes - minimising the risks of conflicting decisions by F. Eisenmann, Honorary Secretary General of the IIC Arbitration Court.
 - Contract claims - a need for improved practices by J.V. Pampinella, Arthur Andersen & Co.
 - Mergers and the need for notification by D. Raybould, legal adviser to United Biscuits (U.K.) Ltd.
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31

Chicago Futures

March 4, 1980

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
5000 bu. dollars per bu.				
Mar	4.45	4.45	4.45	+0.04
May	4.35	4.35	4.35	+0.04
Jul	4.35	4.35	4.35	+0.04
Sep	4.44	4.44	4.44	+0.04
Dec	4.44	4.44	4.44	+0.04
Mar	4.52	4.52	4.52	+0.04

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	42.85	43.40	43.05	+0.12
Jan	42.50	42.15	41.85	-0.12
Feb	44.75	44.30	44.05	+0.22
Mar	46.87	46.87	46.87	+0.18
Apr	46.00	46.00	45.90	-0.10

Est. sales 4,730; sales Mar. 6,028.
Total open interest Mar. 26,804, up 319 from Fri.

PORK BELLIES

38,000 lbs. cwt. per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	42.50	43.45	43.25	+0.25
Jan	41.75	41.75	41.75	-0.25
Feb	44.75	45.00	44.75	+0.02
Mar	46.00	46.00	45.90	-0.10
Apr	46.00	46.00	45.90	-0.10

Est. sales 11,757; sales Mar. 11,305.
Total open interest Mar. 26,571, off 144 from Fri.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS

12,000 lbs. cwt. per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	43.10	43.10	42.75	-0.15
Jan	44.45	44.45	44.45	-0.10
Feb	44.45	44.45	44.45	-0.10
Mar	44.45	44.45	44.45	-0.10

Est. sales 4,445; sales Mar. 28.
Total open interest Mar. 916, up 70 from Fri.

SHRIMP EGGS

12,000 lbs. cwt. per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	53.00	53.00	51.70	-0.40
Jan	51.75	51.75	50.00	-0.50
Feb	51.75	51.75	50.00	-0.50
Mar	51.75	51.75	50.00	-0.50

Est. sales 35; sales Mar. 6.
Total open interest Mar. 137, off 4 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL

100 tons. dollars per ton

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	172.50	172.50	172.50	+0.00
Jan	172.50	172.50	172.50	+0.00
Feb	172.50	172.50	172.50	+0.00
Mar	172.50	172.50	172.50	+0.00

Est. sales 2,520; sales Mar. 2,520.
Total open interest Mar. 4,674, off 27 from Fri.

BRITISH POUND

100 British pounds. dollars per 100

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.2345	2.2345	2.2345	+0.00
Jan	2.2345	2.2345	2.2345	+0.00
Feb	2.2345	2.2345	2.2345	+0.00
Mar	2.2345	2.2345	2.2345	+0.00

Est. sales 2,477; sales Mar. 2,477.
Total open interest Mar. 4,674, off 27 from Fri.

DEUTSCHE MARK

100 Deutsche marks. dollars per 100

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.2345	2.2345	2.2345	+0.00
Jan	2.2345	2.2345	2.2345	+0.00
Feb	2.2345	2.2345	2.2345	+0.00
Mar	2.2345	2.2345	2.2345	+0.00

Est. sales 2,477; sales Mar. 2,477.
Total open interest Mar. 4,674, off 27 from Fri.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 4, 1980

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	42.85	43.40	43.05	+0.12
Jan	42.50	42.15	41.85	-0.12
Feb	44.75	44.30	44.05	+0.22
Mar	46.87	46.87	46.87	+0.18
Apr	46.00	46.00	45.90	-0.10

Est. sales 4,445; sales Mar. 28.
Total open interest Mar. 916, up 70 from Fri.

COMMODITY INDEXES

March 4, 1980

Index	Value	Chg.
Dec	42.85	+0.12
Jan	42.50	-0.12
Feb	44.75	+0.22
Mar	46.87	+0.18
Apr	46.00	-0.10

Est. sales 2,477; sales Mar. 2,477.
Total open interest Mar. 4,674, off 27 from Fri.

CASH PRICES

March 4, 1980

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu.	4.45
Wheat	bu.	4.35
Wheat	bu.	4.35
Wheat	bu.	4.44
Wheat	bu.	4.44

Est. sales 2,477; sales Mar. 2,477.
Total open interest Mar. 4,674, off 27 from Fri.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 4, 1980

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	42.85	43.40	43.05	+0.12
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CASH PRICES

March 4, 1980

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu.	4.45
Wheat	bu.	4.35
Wheat	bu.	4.35
Wheat	bu.	4.44
Wheat	bu.	4.44

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Total open interest Mar. 4,674, off 27 from Fri.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 4, 1980

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Dec	42.85	43.40	43.05	+0.12
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March 4, 1980

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Jan	42.50	-0.12
Feb	44.75	+0.22
Mar	46.87	+0.18
Apr	46.00	-0.10

Est. sales 2,477; sales Mar. 2,477.
Total open interest Mar. 4,674, off 27 from Fri.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close
22 1/2	16 1/2 Smith 1.40	7.9	3	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
85	42 1/2 Smith 1.12	1.415	225	78 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
65 1/2	38 1/2 Smith 1.12	2.214	820	54 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

COTTON, No. 2

50,000 lbs. cwt. per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	82.50	84.00	83.00	-0.10
Jan	81.00	82.50	81.50	-0.10
Feb	84.00	84.00	83.50	-0.10
Mar	84.00	84.00	83.50	-0.10

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

ORANGE JUICE

15,000 lbs. cwt. per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	92.75	92.75	92.75	+0.00
Jan	92.75	92.75	92.75	+0.00
Feb	92.75	92.75	92.75	+0.00
Mar	92.75	92.75	92.75	+0.00

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

COPPER

25,000 lbs. cwt. per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	113.00	114.00	113.00	-0.05
Jan	113.00	114.00	113.00	-0.05
Feb	113.00	114.00	113.00	-0.05
Mar	113.00	114.00	113.00	-0.05

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

SILVER

50,000 lbs. cwt. per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.00
Jan	22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.00
Feb	22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.00
Mar	22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.00

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

PLATINUM

50,000 lbs. cwt. per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	92.75	92.75	92.75	+0.00
Jan	92.75	92.75	92.75	+0.00
Feb	92.75	92.75	92.75	+0.00
Mar	92.75	92.75	92.75	+0.00

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

PARIS COMMODITIES

(Floures in French franc per metric ton)

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	mt.	140
Wheat	mt.	140
Wheat	mt.	140
Wheat	mt.	140
Wheat	mt.	140

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

LONDON COMMODITIES

(Floures in sterling per metric ton)

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	mt.	140
Wheat	mt.	140
Wheat	mt.	140
Wheat	mt.	140
Wheat	mt.	140

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 4, 1980

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	42.85	43.40	43.05	+0.12
Jan	42.50	42.15	41.85	-0.12
Feb	44.75	44.30	44.05	+0.22
Mar	46.87	46.87	46.87	+0.18
Apr	46.00	46.00	45.90	-0.10

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

COMMODITY INDEXES

March 4, 1980

Index	Value	Chg.
Dec	42.85	+0.12
Jan	42.50	-0.12
Feb	44.75	+0.22
Mar	46.87	+0.18
Apr	46.00	-0.10

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

CASH PRICES

March 4, 1980

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu.	4.45
Wheat	bu.	4.35
Wheat	bu.	4.35
Wheat	bu.	4.44
Wheat	bu.	4.44

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 4, 1980

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	42.85	43.40	43.05	+0.12
Jan	42.50	42.15	41.85	-0.12
Feb	44.75	44.30	44.05	+0.22
Mar	46.87	46.87	46.87	+0.18
Apr	46.00	46.00	45.90	-0.10

Est. sales 1,443; sales Mar. 1,443.
Total open interest Mar. 7,345, up 42 from Fri.

COMMODITY INDEXES

March 4, 1980

Index	Value	Chg.
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A crossword puzzle grid with numbered squares. The grid is 12 columns wide and 16 rows high. Black squares are placed at various positions to form the puzzle structure. Numbers 1 through 64 are placed in the starting squares of the words.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	O	K	E		O	H	A	R	A		S	T	E	P
U	P	O	N		R	O	E	S		N	A	P	E	
B	A	T	T	L	E		N	E	M	E	N	T		
S	N	O	W	E	R	E	O		O	B	I	T	E	R
					I	V	O	R		S	N	E	L	L
T	O	C	S	I	N		H	A	I	R	S	E	T	S
S	P	A	T	S		P	A	U	S	T		Y	I	M
L	I	T	S		C	O	U	C	H		R	A	T	A
O	M	T		A	L	I	N	E		M	O	L	A	R
T	E	L	E	P	O	S	T		G	E	N	E	T	
					E	X	I	S	T		L	A	L	A
I	N	C	I	S	E		S	E	R	E	N	A	T	A
D	I	A	L		B	A	T	T	L	E	T	R	A	P
E	T	R	E		I	D	A	O		I	N	R	O	
M	A	S	S		S	A	G	E	S		C	O	E	D

ALGARVE	15.59	Cloudy	MADRID	12.54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM <td>6.43</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>MILAN<td>15.09</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	6.43	Overcast	MILAN <td>15.09</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	15.09	Cloudy
ANAKRA <td>6.43</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>MIAMI<td>17.58</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	6.43	Overcast	MIAMI <td>17.58</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	17.58	Cloudy
ATHENS <td>17.08</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>MONTREAL<td>17.25</td><td>Fair</td></td>	17.08	Overcast	MONTREAL <td>17.25</td> <td>Fair</td>	17.25	Fair
BEIJING <td>15.59</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>MOSCOW<td>0.28</td><td>Snow</td></td>	15.59	Cloudy	MOSCOW <td>0.28</td> <td>Snow</td>	0.28	Snow
BELGRADE <td>2.36</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>MUNICH<td>-0.32</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	2.36	Cloudy	MUNICH <td>-0.32</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	-0.32	Cloudy
BERLIN <td>1.34</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>NEW YORK<td>3.37</td><td>Fair</td></td>	1.34	Overcast	NEW YORK <td>3.37</td> <td>Fair</td>	3.37	Fair
BUSSELS <td>0.28</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>NICE<td>13.55</td><td>Overcast</td></td>	0.28	Overcast	NICE <td>13.55</td> <td>Overcast</td>	13.55	Overcast
BUCHAREST <td>0.32</td> <td>Snow</td> <td>OSLO</td> <td>0.32</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	0.32	Snow	OSLO	0.32	Cloudy
BUEAPES <td>2.36</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>PARIS<td>4.43</td><td>Fair</td></td>	2.36	Fair	PARIS <td>4.43</td> <td>Fair</td>	4.43	Fair
CASABLANCA <td>15.59</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>PRAGUE<td>0.32</td><td>Fair</td></td>	15.59	Overcast	PRAGUE <td>0.32</td> <td>Fair</td>	0.32	Fair
COPENHAGEN <td>1.34</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>ROME<td>16.04</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	1.34	Fair	ROME <td>16.04</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	16.04	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL <td>9.45</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>SOFIA<td>-1.23</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	9.45	Overcast	SOFIA <td>-1.23</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	-1.23	Cloudy
DUBLIN <td>13.58</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>STOCKHOLM<td>-0.32</td><td>Fair</td></td>	13.58	Overcast	STOCKHOLM <td>-0.32</td> <td>Fair</td>	-0.32	Fair
EDINBURGH <td>2.36</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>TORONTO<td>1.34</td><td>Fair</td></td>	2.36	Overcast	TORONTO <td>1.34</td> <td>Fair</td>	1.34	Fair
FLORENCE <td>14.57</td> <td>Foggy</td> <td>TELAVIV<td>16.11</td><td>Fair</td></td>	14.57	Foggy	TELAVIV <td>16.11</td> <td>Fair</td>	16.11	Fair
FRANKFURT <td>4.39</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>TOKYO<td>9.45</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	4.39	Overcast	TOKYO <td>9.45</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	9.45	Cloudy
GENEVA <td>1.34</td> <td>Foggy</td> <td>TURIN<td>28.46</td><td>Fair</td></td>	1.34	Foggy	TURIN <td>28.46</td> <td>Fair</td>	28.46	Fair
HELSINKI <td>-5.21</td> <td>F - rain</td> <td>VIENNA</td> <td>1.34</td> <td>Rain</td>	-5.21	F - rain	VIENNA	1.34	Rain
HOUSTON <td>9.45</td> <td>C. dry</td> <td>WARSAW<td>-2.36</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	9.45	C. dry	WARSAW <td>-2.36</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	-2.36	Cloudy
ISTANBUL <td>1.34</td> <td>showers</td> <td>WASHINGTON<td>2.36</td><td>Fair</td></td>	1.34	showers	WASHINGTON <td>2.36</td> <td>Fair</td>	2.36	Fair
LA PALMAS <td>18.04</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>ZURICH<td>4.39</td><td>Fair</td></td>	18.04	Cloudy	ZURICH <td>4.39</td> <td>Fair</td>	4.39	Fair
LISBON <td>12.54</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	12.54	Overcast			
LONDON <td>8.43</td> <td>Fair</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	8.43	Fair			
LOS ANGELES <td>10.46</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	10.46	Cloudy			

Yastar's realities U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 3000 GMT. Off at 1200 GMT.

[illegible]

MAYWOOD, Ill., March 4 (UPI) — A war movie being filmed by high school students almost became reality when they faced a real-life forest ranger.

Seven juniors from Proviso East High School assembled in a local forest preserve Sunday toting an arsenal of squirt guns, a pellet gun and a replica of a German World War II Stinson submachine gun.

They were filming a short action movie based on World War II as a class project, but passersby were alarmed and notified forest rangers, who called for reinforcements from local police departments.

Forest Cleveland Horton arrived on the scene, cocked his service revolver and ordered the students to throw down their weapons, threatening to "smoke" them if they tried anything.

The students were later rounded up and taken to the sheriff's office. They have since rescheduled the shooting of that piece of homework.

HEY LUCILLE, YOU WANNA HEAR THE CUTE THING THAT PIG-PEN SAID TO ME YESTERDAY?

THIS WAS CUTE...THIS WAS REALLY CUTE...

HE.....

RATS!

WHEN I DIE, JOHN, WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE ME TO COME BACK AS?

A THREE-FOOT THICK QUILT!

© 1992 United Entertainment, Inc. 1000

ISN'T THAT OUR BOOKKEEPER, AXEL ASHBURN?

HOW CAN HE AFFORD TO EAT HERE ON THE MISERABLE SALARY I PAY HIM?

HE DOESN'T PAY FOR HIS MEALS

THEY FEED HIM OUT OF PITY

© 1980 King Features Inc. All Rights Reserved. "Walt Disney's Dumbo"

AN HOUR LATE, MISS BUXLEY! I HOPE YOU HAVE A GOOD EXCUSE!

MY BRA STRAP BROKE

HE LIKES THAT EXCUSE

3-5

MARK WINKLER

ONE MORE WORD FROM YOU ABOUT MY BROTHER, AND I'LL BE OUT OF THAT DOOR!

THE POOR LAD'S ONLY BEEN IN TROUBLE ONCE SINCE YOU'VE BEEN AT 'M LIKE A DOG WITH A BONE!

I KNOW, PET. I KNOW. A VERY NICE BUCE REALLY.

— IT'S A GENTLEMAN DOWN TO TEN FINGER PRINTS

THAT'S IT--!!

I WANT A VOLUNTEER TO TAKE A MESSAGE BEHIND ENEMY LINES!

I'LL DO IT, SIR

DO YOU THINK HE MADE IT?

THE KING IS A **FINK!**

I'M AFRAID SO

© 2004 MICHAEL CHABON

[illegible]

SO IT'LL BE
A ROOM
FULL. YOU
BEEN IN
JOURNALS, IS
THAT RIGHT?

A ROOM
FULL. YOU
BEEN IN
JOURNALS, IS
THAT RIGHT?

LONG ENOUGH TO GHOST SEVEN
AUTHORIZED HEMLOCKS AND
TWENTY UNAUTHORIZED INCLUDING
THREE ON ELVIS. ALSO, I WAS THE
BACK-UP GHOST ON BOTH OF DAN
RATTNER'S BOOKS.

BY THE WAY,
WHO'S THE AL-
LEGED AUTHOR
OF THIS WAR-
OF-THE-WAFFLES
TEXTBOOK?

ME.

WHICH PERSON
YOU WANT TO
USE, THIRD
SINGULAR?

NO, FIRST
PERSON PLU-
RAL. I WANT
BARBARA
WATERS.

[illegible]

THE MAN WHO LOST THE WAR

By W. T. Tyler. Dial 434 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I SHOULD have known from the opening pages of his first novel that W.T. Tyler was headed for technical problems. In those opening pages, the narrative eyes sweeped from the Swiss Alps and the Carpathian slopes to the newly built Berlio Wall; then east to Moscow, where workers are hurrying "to complete the new Palace of Congresses in time for the 22d CPSU Party Congress at which Khrushchev was expected to deliver a new ultimatum on Berlin"; then west to the basement of the White House, where carpenters and electricians are working on the "newly rehabbed" security offices where President Kennedy's newly enlarged National Security Council was working."

British Foreign Office appears, der his code name, Solo, and name; yet we aren't permitted to put the two identities together (the very end.)

This is mystery arising from nothing more than the author's to mystify, not mystery developed out of artful plotting, and here leads to such confusion and much of the mystery we can't see what the mystery is, let alone its solution. The confused point of view also explains, I think, why Tyler such problems with the pace of narrative, why he seems to lack the basic knack of slowing up the time when something important about to happen, and why he seems to distinguish between such easy and important developments. If he had kept the focus on one or two characters, a sense of pace would have come naturally.

As it is, the novel ends up a contest between Tyler's talent at his narrative confusion, with the confusion musing out the talent in photo finish. Happily, this book is only a start for W.T. Tyler, who writes under a pseudonym because of his diplomatic position. According to his name, Tyler has several more novels on the way. If he has learned the right lessons from writing "The Man Who Lost War," their publication will be something to look forward to.

Keeping Secrets

Something bothered me about this passage until I realized that it is the omnipresent narrator, not Strekov, who is visualizing those ships. I should have known right there that the novel was in trouble, because a narrative eye capable of jumping around like that cannot keep the sort of secrets essential to an espionage thriller. At least it can't keep the secrets and still play fair with the reader.

But I kept reading. "The Man Who Lost the War" kept reading because Tyler has a powerful raw talent for description. Wherever his untrammelled eye wanders... to Berlin, Rostock, London, Vienna, Barcelona, the Sudan — it evokes a sense of place so palpable you can almost taste the atmosphere. I kept reading because Tyler has a rare gift of writing a very good dialogue, particularly in the scenes depicting the agonized courtship between David Plummer, an American "businessman and Central Intelligence Agency courier who believes that anything goes in the name of an ideal, and a young woman, an upper-class Englishwoman who believes in the class Englishman's dream of a perfect wife, whose bedrock idealism would not brook David's agent life, if only she knew it existed.

I kept reading because of the apparent authenticity with which Tyler traces the willen of Cold War spies and conspiracies, and his wonderfully compelling portrayals of every sort of agent from old Cheka (security police) officers to Solo, the Russian contact high up in the British Foreign Office. Finally, I went on simply because I felt challenged to follow the incredibly convoluted twistings of Tyler's plot, and to understand why Strekov, the novel's key KGB man, begins passing microfilm to David Plummer, ostensibly his archival.

Still, as I should have known from the start, Tyler's ravishing narrative eye gets him into serious trouble. For once having established that he knows everything and has the freedom to focus anywhere, he hasn't the right to withhold information from us selectively, as he does, time and again, when he writes a scene from a particular character's point of view but fails to divulge some vital pieces of information that the character himself learned in that scene. (The most egregious example of this onstage whispering, so to speak, is that in some scenes the superspy in the

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Best-Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more
1,400 bookstores throughout the United S
Weeks on list are not necessarily consecuti

FICTION

Time	Play	Last Week
1	PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith	
2	THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick	
3	SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John	3
4	PORTRAITS, by Cynthia	
5	TRIPS, by Ken Follet	4
6	THE LAST OF THE	
7	JAILBIRD, by	7
8	MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY, by Harold Robbins	9
9	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by	
10	THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG, by Norman Mailer	10
11	THE DEAD ZONE, by S.	
12	THE THIRD WORLD WAR AUGUST, 1983, by Gen. John	
13	Hatch and Other Top-Ranking NATO Generals and Adm.	
14	MOVIEOLA, by Garon Kanin	14
15	OUT OF THE	
16	THE COURTYARD OF	

NONFICTION

1	THE BREITENB, by Bob	1
2	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Mil-	1
3	ANDY AND ROSE FRIENDS,	3
4	NESS, by Norman Corwin,	4
5	UNTIL ERMA'S COPE	4
6	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM	4
7	by Norman Pritikin with Pa-	4
8	OLAQUE, by	4
9	THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom	4
10	HOUSE, by	4
11	FINANCIALLY INDE-	4
12	PENDENT by INVESTING	4
13	IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert	4
14	JAMES J. HERRIOT'S	4
15	YORKSHIRE, by James Her-	4
16	ON A CLEAR DAY YOU	4
17	CAN SEE GENERAL MO-	4
18	ORE, by Buckle and	4
19	WHITE HOUSE YEARS, by	4
20	Henry Kissinger,	13
21	CRUEL: SHOES by Steve	13
22	FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT,	13
23	by Leonard Smith,	12
24	FEED YOUR YOUNG	12
25	MINUTE GOURMET, by Pi-	12
26	erre Emme,	12
27	by	12
28	Thompson	12

By Alan Truscot

IN some situations the player who has studied the theory of card combinations has a big advantage over less well-informed rivals. A case in point is the disgraced deal.

North-South climbed to six hearts, a contract in which the opening lead is crucial. In the auction shown, North's three no-trump response was artificial, showing a balanced forcing raise — that is, a hand with at least four hearts and no singleton or void, and the value for an opening bid.

However, the size of the possible defeat was a trivial matter. If South had done his homework he would have known about "restrictive choice," a principle introduced by this writer a quarter of a century ago. If the fall of one or two honours makes possible a finesse, it is usually right to take it.

In the present situation East may still have the jack. But if he had by gun with 3-10-9 he might have chosen to keep the nine or the ten. With his actual holding, he had

Three cue-bids followed, showing control in the side suits, and North jumped overoptimistically to six hearts. He had no extra values at this point, and he might have considered that his partner's club bid was likely to be a singleton, since he had not cue-bid the suit on the previous round. In that case, North's club strength was liable to be weakened. But South might have chosen to bid the slam in any event.

West hit on a diamond lead, the only one to give the declarer any trouble. This won with three trump tricks and in a position to make the slam if he could score four spade tricks, discarding his club loser on the fourth round.

He took the ace and queen and led his last spade around South's K-8. When West followed with the seven, it seemed to South that the location of the jack was a guess. Not wishing to risk a two-trick defeat by leading the king in dummy and, we learn now,

choice. In fact, the odds are almost 3 to 1 in favor of missing at this point:

	NORTH	EAST
	A9K84	KQ765
	V8075	V8075
	S82	S82
	AKQJ	AKQJ
	WEST	EAST
	A7653	KQ765
	V85	V8075
	S884	S8Q7653
	AK852	AK765
		SOUTH (D)
		AQ83
		VAK7663
		CAT5
		AK

North and South were vulnerable
The bidding:

	North	South	East
1 ♠	Pass	3 NT	Pass
4 ♦	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	6 ♣	Pass

West led diamond nine.

NORTH
▲AK54
▽18875
○52
▲KQJ

WEST
▲J762
▽5
○554
▲AS52

EAST
▲189
▽Q4
○KQJ103
▲15743

SOUTH (D)
▲Q53
▽AK543
○AT5
▲4

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♥	Pass	3NT	Pass
4♥	Pass	4♠	Pass
5♠	Pass	6♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond nine.

A Nice Little Blonde Lady Named Krantz Is Making Millions With Her Panting Tales

1990

[illegible]